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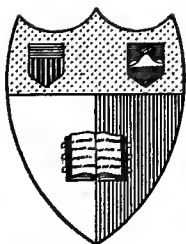
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary

U.S.
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

RICHARD K. CAMPBELL, Commissioner

FEDERAL CITIZENSHIP TEXTBOOK

A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR USE
IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY THE
CANDIDATE FOR CITIZENSHIP

PART III

Prepared by

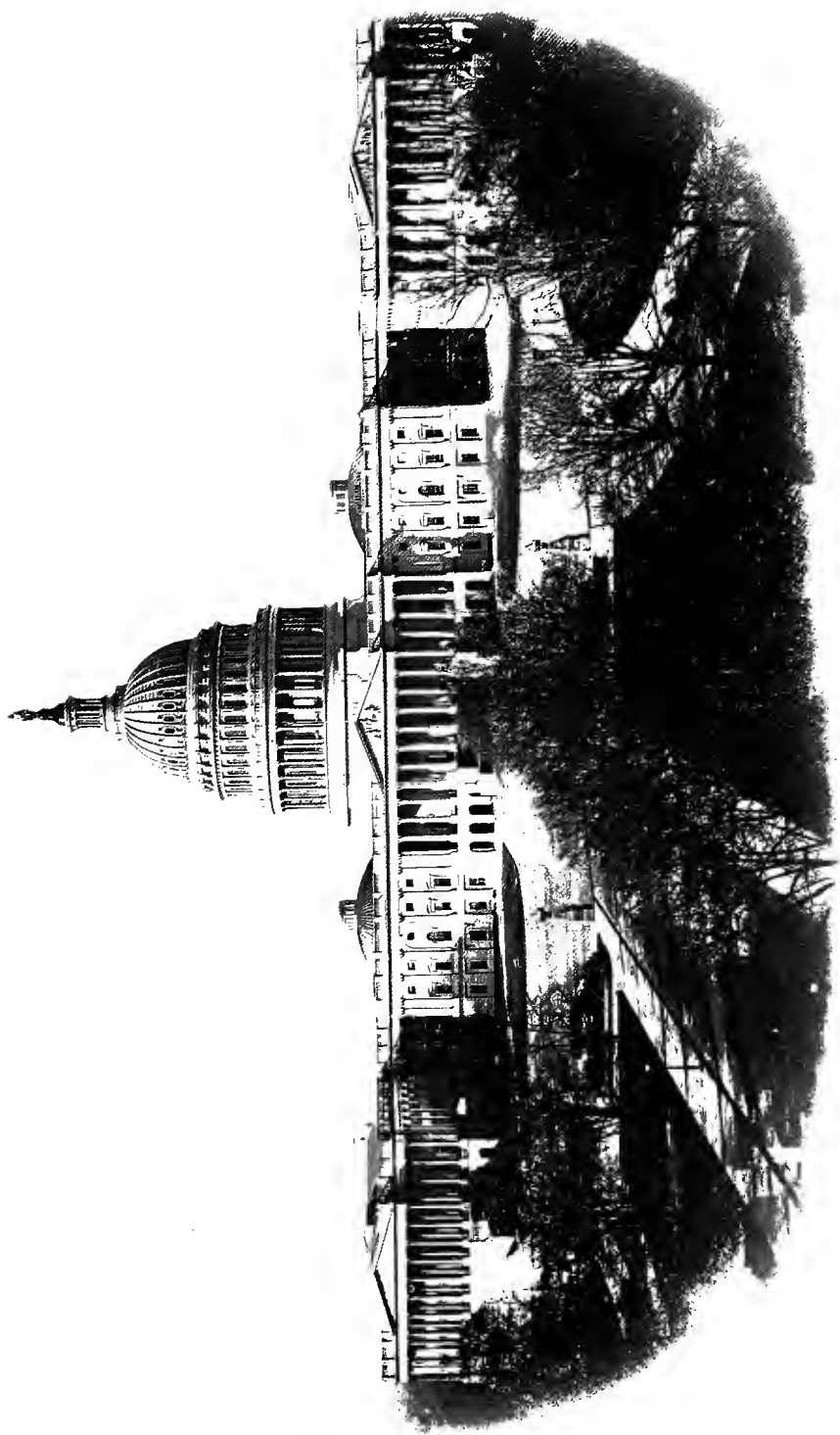
RAYMOND F. CRIST

DIRECTOR OF CITIZENSHIP
DIVISION OF CITIZENSHIP TRAINING



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1921



P R E F A C E .

The Declaration of Independence is the first governmental expression of the principles of the right to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness as the basis for complete self-government—principles representing the deepest hopes of mankind, and probably among those first sensed by it, in the infancy of its struggle for existence. These ideals, thus expressed, are therefore distinctly American ideals. The Declaration of Independence foreshadowed the Constitution. Hence the two, forming a harmonious whole, are presented in this part of the Federal Citizenship Textbook.

The Constitution of the United States is the basis and groundwork of our Government. It secures to every person in our country these rights—the rights to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness. Our Constitution has been tested for more than one hundred and thirty years, and has been copied by many other countries. It presents the standard form of government for a free people. In teaching citizenship there has been a long-felt need for a simple statement of the Constitution of the United States. This has been prepared to meet the need, to simplify and explain the fundamental law, and to set forth the duties and responsibilities of American freemen.

The course of 24 lessons on the Constitution in simple language is the work of Mr. Edgar M. Ross, of Chicago, in cooperation with a special committee of the Commission of Immigration and Citizenship of Chicago, composed of John F. Voigt, chairman; Charles V. Jewell, H. F. Malloy, R. C. McNamara, Fred J. Schlotfeldt, J. A. Hiller, W. F. McDermott, C. T. B. Goodspeed, Frederick A. Lorenz, chairman of the Commission, and Abraham Bowers, executive secretary.

It is intended that this part of the Federal Citizenship Textbook shall place before the candidates for naturalization in the public schools who are on the threshold of American citizenship an opportunity to catch the spirit of these two expressions of the greatest of all governmental aspirations.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED.

en'e-mies	con-sent'	States
gov'erned	sup-port'	un'ion
al-le'giance	U-nit'ed	jus'tice
hu-man'i-ty	free'dom	de-fend'
es-tab'lished	for'tunes	per'fect
de-moc'ra-cy	re-pub'lic	re-spect'
gov'ern-ment	e-qual'i-ty	de-rived'
Con-sti-tu'tion	sac'ri-ficed	pa'tri-ots
in-di-vis'i-ble	sov'er-eign	A-mer'i-ca
in-sep'a-ra-ble	prin'ci-ples	

“ I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

“ I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.”

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE.

PLEDGE TO THE FLAG.

“ I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

A SIMPLIFIED FORM, AND THE ORIGINAL TEXT.

Arranged in six lessons.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

LESSON 1.

con-nect'ed	dis-posed'	de-sign'	al'ter
ne-ces'si-ty	Cre-a'tor	form'er	e'vils
suf'fer-ance	en-dowed'	re-duce'	truths
in'sti-tut-ed	man'kind	dic'tate	guards
suf'fer-a-ble	tran'sient	pa'tient	course
de-struc'tive	ab'so-lute	pur-suit'	im-pel'
ac-cus'tomed	pru'dence	sta'tion	ef-fect'
or'gan-iz-ing	o-pin'ions	cer'tain	like'ly
ex-pe'ri-ence	sep'a-rate	as-sume'	suf'fer
u-nan'i-mous	when-ev'er	en-ti'tle	safe'ty
self'-ev'i-dent	de-riv'ing	a-bus'es	hu'man
in-va'ri-a-bly	pur-su'ing	dis-solve'	ob'ject
u-sur-pa'tions	po-lit'i-cal	re-quires'	na'ture
ac-cord'ing-ly	con-strains'	a-bol'ish	de'cent
un-al'ien-a-ble	des'pot-ism	e-vinc'es	fu'ture

(1) IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The Declaration by all of the thirteen united States of America.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to break the political ties which have bound them to another people, and to take, on an equal footing with other nations of the world, the place to which the laws of nature and of nature's God give them the right, a regard for the opinions of mankind makes it necessary for them to declare to the world the causes which led them to separate.

(1) "IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

"The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

“When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.”

(2) All men are born equal. God has given men certain rights which can not be taken away from them. Among these are the right to life, the right to freedom, and the right to seek happiness. We believe that these truths need no proof.

(2) **“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”**

(3) In order to secure these rights, men set up governments, to which they give powers for justly governing themselves. Whenever any form of government abuses these powers it is the right of the people to change the government or abolish it, and to make a new government which will seem most likely to bring to them safety and happiness.

(3) **“That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any Form of Government becomes de-**

structive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."

(4) Wisdom teaches that governments which have been carried on for a long time should not be changed for light causes or for causes which may soon pass away. For this reason, the results of time have shown that people will suffer wrongs as long as they can endure them rather than to do away with the form of government to which they are accustomed.

(4) **"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."**

(5) But when the government gives the people bad treatment for a long time, and takes away one right after another, always for the same selfish reasons, and shows a wish to make the people the slaves of those who govern, it is the right and the duty of those governed to throw off such government, and to make a new government for their future safety. These are the things which these Colonies have patiently borne, and which make it necessary for them to change their government.

(5) “But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government.”

LESSON 2.

op-er-a'tion	tyr'an-ny	di-rect'
leg'is-la-tive	re-peat'ed	as-sent'
com-pli'ance	op-pos'ing	pub'lic
im-por'tance	un-u'su-al	can'did
im-me'di-ate	in-va'sions	dis'tant
con-vul'sions	for-bid'den	ty'rants
for'mi-da-ble	neg-lect'ed	re-fused'
de-pos'i-to-ry	sus-pend'ed	pres'ent
dis-so-lu'tions	re-lin'quish	ut'ter-ly
in-es'ti-ma-ble	sub-mit'ted	dis'tricts
an-ni-hi-la'tion	whole'some	firm'ness
un-com'fort-a-ble	fa-ti'guing	ob-tained'
ac-com-mo-da'tion	in-ca'pa-ble	in'ju-ries

(6) The history of the present King of Great Britain is one of repeated wrongs toward these States, and of taking away our rights. These acts have been done for the purpose of setting up a tyranny over these States. To prove this let the facts be given to the whole world:

(6) “The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world:”

(7) He has refused to approve laws that were most helpful and necessary for the public good.

(7) “He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.”

(8) He has told his governors that if any laws were passed even for immediate need, they must wait until he approved them. When such laws were so passed he has neglected to attend to them.

(8) “He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended. he has utterly neglected to attend to them.”

(9) He has refused to pass other laws to benefit large districts of people, unless those people would give up the right of representation in the law-making body, a right above all price to them, and feared only by tyrants.

(9) “He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.”

(10) He has called together the law-making bodies at places unusual, without comfort, and far from the place where their public records were kept, the sole purpose being to tire them until they would agree to his laws.

(10) “He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.”

(11) He has broken up law-making bodies over and over again, for standing with manly firmness against his attacks on the rights of the people.

(11) **“He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.”**

(12) After breaking up these law-making bodies, he has refused for a long time to cause others to be elected. In the meantime the State has remained open to all the dangers of attack from without and disturbances from within. The powers for law making, being impossible of destruction, have therefore returned to the people for them to exercise.

(12) **“He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.”**

LESSON 3.

for'eign-ers	re-fus'ing	hith'er
mi-gra'tions	af-fect'ed	ren'der
en-deav'ored	sub'stance	har'ass
ju-di'ci-a-ry	su-pe'ri-or	ten'ure
ob-struct'ing	mil'i-ta-ry	a-mount'
pop-u-la'tion	mul'ti-tude	of'fic-es
ap-pro-pri-a'tions	de-pend'ent	sal'a-ries
ad-min-is-tra'tion	con-di'tions	pay'ment
nat-u-ral-i-za'tion	en-cour'age	

(13) He has tried to keep new people from settling in these States, for that purpose hindering the operation of laws for the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass other laws to encourage them to emigrate to this country, and making it harder for them to get land.

(13) **“He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.”**

(14) He has stood in the way of justice to all by not approving laws for creating courts of justice.

(14) **“He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.”**

(15) He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the length of time they may hold their places, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

(15) “ He has made judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.”

(16) He has made very many new offices and sent here great numbers of officers to worry and annoy our people and to be supported by them.

(16) “ He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.”

(17) He has kept among us, in times of peace, armies ready for fighting, without the consent of our legislatures.

(17) “ He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. ”

(18) He has desired to make the military power independent of and greater than the civil power.

(18) “ He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.”

LESSON 4.

bound'a-ries
sus-pend'ing
in'stru-ment
what'so-ev'er
in-hab'it-ants
neigh'bor-ing
in-tro-duc'ing
fun-da-men'tal-ly
un-ac-knowl'edged

ex-am'ple
in-vest'ed
com-bined'
val'u-a-ble
de-priv'ing
en-larg'ing
pre-tend'ed
ar'bi-tra-ry
pro-TECT'ing

trial
mock
sys'tem
com-mit'
char'ters
mur'ders
prov'ince
ben'e-fits
al'ter-ing

(19) He has joined with others to bring us under control of authority outside of our Constitution and not permitted by our laws, giving his consent to their acts of pretended legislation.

(19) **“He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:”**

(20) For forcing us to support large bodies of armed soldiers:

(20) **“For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:—”**

(21) For protecting them from punishment by a mock trial, if they should kill any people living in these States:

(21) **“For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States.—”**

(22) For stopping our buying and selling with all parts of the world:

(22) “For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:—”

(23) For putting taxes on us without our consent:

(23) “For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:—”

(24) For taking away from us, in many cases, the benefits of trial by jury.

(24) “For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:—”

(25) For carrying us across the ocean to be tried for pretended offences.

(25) “For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:—”

(26) For doing away with the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, setting up in it a government in which the rights of the people are disregarded, and extending its borders so as to make it at the same time a model and a means for bringing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

(26) “For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its

Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:—”

(27) For taking away our charters, doing away with our most valuable laws, and changing even in its principles the forms of our governments:

(27) “For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:—”

(28) For suspending our own legislatures and declaring that they themselves have all the power to make laws for us in all cases:

(28) “For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.—”

LESSON 5.

bar'ba-rous	cru'el-ty	coasts
par'al-leled	a-mongst'	fel'low
ab'di-cat-ed	cit'i-zens	cap'tive
de-struc'tion	breth'ren	wag'ing
des-o-la'tion	com-plete'	to'tal-ly
trans-port'ing	fron'tiers	rav'aged
mer'ce-na-ries	civ'i-lized	per'fi-dy
in-sùr-rec'tions	de-destroyed'	war'fare
ex-e-cu'tion-ers	plun'dered	scarce'ly
cir-cum-stanc-es	mer'ci-less	ex-cit'ed
un-dis-tin'guished	un-wor'thy	

(29) He has given up the government here by saying we are no longer under his protection, and making war against us.

(29) **“He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.—”**

(30) He has robbed our ships at sea, laid waste our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

(30) **“He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the Lives of our people.”**

(31) He is, now, sending here large armies of hired soldiers from other countries to finish the deeds of death, ruin, and tyranny already begun under conditions of cruelty and faithlessness hardly equaled in the most savage times, and entirely unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

(31) **“He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.”**

(32) He has forced our fellow citizens who had been made prisoners on the open ocean to bear arms against their country, and kill their friends and brothers, or be killed by them.

(32) **“He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.”**

(33) He has stirred up rebellion among us here, and has tried to bring upon the people living on the edges of our colonies the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of war is the killing of everyone—young or old, men or women, strong or feeble.

(33) **“He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.”**

LESSON 6.

ac-qui-esce'	kin'dred	lev'y
de-nounc'es	con'tract	stage
at-ten'tions	con-clude'	terms
pe-ti'tioned	ab-solved'	rul'er
in-ten'tions	con-jured'	Crown
mu'tu-al-ly	at-tempts'	pledge
set'tle-ment	ap-pealed'	hon'or
Prov'i-dence	dis-a-vow'	de-fine'
op-pres'sions	re-li'ance	na'tive
in-ev'i-ta-ble	al-li'ances	sa'cred
con-nec'tions	re-peat'ed	warned
em-i-gra'tion	com'merce	Di-vine'
mag-na-nim'i-ty	in-ter-rupt'	Brit'ish
con-san-guin'i-ty	rec'ti-tude	in'ju-ry
cor-re-spond'ence	char'ac-ter	re-dress'
un-war-rant-a-ble	re-mind'ed	hum'ble

(34) In every stage of these unjust and cruel acts we have asked for relief in the most humble words. Our repeated requests have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus shown by every act which may describe a tyrant, is not fit to be the ruler of a free people.

(34) "In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people."

(35) “Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.”

(36) “We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the pro-

tection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK
JOSIAH BARTLETT
WM WHIPPLE
SAML ADAMS
JOHN ADAMS
ROBT TREAT PAINE
ELBRIDGE GERRY
STEP. HOPKINS
WILLIAM ELLERY
ROGER SHERMAN
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON
WM WILLIAMS
OLIVER WOLCOTT
MATTHEW THORNTON
WM FLOYD
PHIL. LIVINGSTON
FRANS LEWIS
LEWIS MORRIS
RICHD STOCKTON
JNO WITHERSPOON
FRAS HOPKINSON
JOHN HART
ABRA CLARK
ROBT MORRIS
BENJAMIN RUSH
BENJA FRANKLIN
JOHN MORTON
GEO CLYMER
JAS SMITH

GEO. TAYLOR
JAMES WILSON
GEO. ROSS
CAESAR RODNEY
GEO READ
THO M:KEAN
SAMUEL CHASE
WM PACA
THOS STONE
CHARLES CARROLL OF CAR-
ROLLTON
GEORGE WYTHE
RICHARD HENRY LEE.
TH JEFFERSON
BENJA HARRISON
THOS NELSON JR.
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE
CARTER BRAXTON
WM HOOPER
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN
EDWARD RUTLEDGE.
THOS HEYWARD JUNR
THOMAS LYNCH JUNR
ARTHUR MIDDLETON
BUTTON GWINNETT
LYMAN HALL
GEO WALTON."

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

With a short history of America from 1492 to 1789

TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS IN SIMPLE LANGUAGE



GEORGE WASHINGTON
1732-1799

LESSON 1.—SHORT HISTORY OF AMERICA TO THE TIME THE CONSTITUTION WAS ADOPTED (1492 TO 1789).

Thanks-giv'ing
in-de-pend'ence
Mas-sa-chu'setts
con-sti-tu'tion-al
con-fed-er-a'tion
rev-o-lu'tion-a-ry

cel'e-brate
Plym'outh
foun-da'tion
con-ven'tion
dec-la-ra'tion
in-de-pend'ent

In'dians
rat'i-fied
su-preme'
ar'ti-cles
Pil'grims
col'o-nies

America was discovered in 1492 by Christopher Columbus. He found people living in this country whom he called "Indians," because he thought he had reached India.

In 1620 there came over to America from England 102 persons, called the "Pilgrims." They came in a ship called the *Mayflower*. They landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Their first winter in America was hard and long; but they persevered. When the next fall came they set aside the last Thursday in November to give thanks for the new harvests of grain; and to this day Americans celebrate the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day.

As time went on, more and more people came over from Europe. Thirteen Colonies, or States, were started on the Atlantic coast. These Colonies belonged to Great Britain. Great Britain wanted to make all the money she could from the Colonies, so she taxed them without the people having anything to say about it. The colonists grew very angry at the King of Great Britain. On July 4, 1776, the people said that the Colonies no longer be-

longed to the British Empire, but that they were free and independent States. On that account we celebrate the Fourth of July as the birthday of the United States—the day of the Declaration of Independence.

Great Britain tried to hold the Colonies by force, but George Washington led the United States through a long war to victory. This is called the Revolutionary War.

During the war the Colonies set up a Government under the Articles of Confederation. For ten years the Articles were in use. They were found to be very poor and weak. The central Government could make laws, but it had no power to enforce them. So, in 1787, men representing the Colonies met together and held a Convention, called the Constitutional Convention, to change the Articles of Confederation and adopt a Constitution. Many of these men were the wisest and best men of the country. Their names will be found at the end of the Constitution. George Washington was chosen as President of this Convention. These men worked for days and days. At times it seemed as though the country would split up into a group of weak little State-Nations. Finally the men finished their work and on September 17, 1787, gave to the country the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. Before it could become binding upon any State it had to be accepted by nine of them. It then bound the States accepting or ratifying it. As the other States ratified it they became a part of the Government under the CONSTITUTION. Nine States had ratified it by June 21, 1788, and it became the "Supreme Law of the Land."

It is the CONSTITUTION that holds the States together as one great Nation. The CONSTITUTION is the very foundation of our Government. To overthrow the CONSTITUTION would mean to destroy our Government. However, anything that we do not like, we, the people, through our representatives, can change in a lawful way.

Mr. Gladstone, the great English statesman, has said: "The American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

March 4, 1789, was the date fixed for commencing the operations of Government under this new CONSTITUTION, and on that day the first session of Congress began.

On April 30, 1789, George Washington became the first President of the United States. He is called the "Father of his Country."

THE CONSTITUTION.

LESSON 2.—THE PREAMBLE AND ARTICLE I, SECTION 1.

pro-mote'
es-tab'lish
do-mes'tic
pos-ter'i-ty
tran-quil'li-ty
Rep-re-sent'a-tives

jus'tice
con-sist'
wel'fare
gen'er-al
Con'gress
bless'ings

Sen'ate
in-sure'
vest'ed
or-dain'
grant'ed

THE PREAMBLE (stating the purpose).

The representatives of the people of the first thirteen States of the United States, met together and made this CONSTITUTION—the highest law of this country. This law was so made that we can have a perfect union of States, justice for everyone, peace among ourselves, protection from our outside enemies, good business and happiness, liberty and freedom for ourselves and for everyone that comes after us.

THE PREAMBLE.

“We, the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

The Government of the United States is a Republic. A republic is a country where the people rule themselves by electing their own representatives to run the government. The United States Government is divided into three branches: (1) The LEGISLATIVE branch; (2) the EXECUTIVE branch; (3) the JUDICIAL branch.

Article I. The Legislative or Lawmaking Branch (those whom we elect to make the laws for us).

In Section 1, Congress is authorized to make all the laws for the United States that are permitted by the CONSTITUTION. There are two houses of Congress, called the SENATE and the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

“Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.”

LESSON 3.—ARTICLE I, SECTION 2.

ex-clud'ing	at-tained'	sole
re-spec'tive	en-ti'tled	term
au-thor'i-ty	e-lec'tion	writs
ex-ec'u-tive	e-lec'tors	bound
sub'se-quent	mem'bers	branch
de-ter'mined	com-posed'	re-sign'
leg'is-la-ture	req'ui-site	cho'sen
ap-por'tioned	nu'mer-ous	ex-ceed'
im-peach'ment	in-clud'ing	speak'er
e-nu-mer-a'tion	va'can-cies	cit'i-zen
qual-i-fi-ca'tions	ac-cord'ing	e-lect'ed
rep-re-sen-ta'tion		

Section 2 tells about THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The persons who are elected to the Lower House are called "Representatives," or sometimes "Congressmen." These Representatives, or Congressmen, are elected in every State by the voters. They hold office for two (2) years.

"Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature."

Each Representative must be: A citizen of the United States and 25 years old or over, and living in the State from which he is elected. A naturalized citizen may be chosen a Representative after 7 years of citizenship.

Paragraph 2. **“No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.”**

Each State has its own representatives. Every State has at least one. The number of representatives depends upon the number of people who live in the State. Every ten years the people are counted. (This is called “taking the census.”) At the beginning there was one member in the House of Representatives for about every 30,000 people in any State. Only three-fifths of the slaves were counted. To-day there is one member for about every 240,000 people.

Paragraph 3. **“Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons.”** [The above part was changed by section 2 of Amendment XIV. See p. 102.] **“The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one**

Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three."

If a representative dies, resigns, or is put out of office the governor of his State calls a special election to choose another person to take the vacant place.

Paragraph 4. **"When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies."**

The Representatives from all the States meet together in the House of Representatives. They elect their chairman, who is called "Speaker": they also elect their other officers. The House of Representatives alone has the right to cite a United States officer for trial for bad conduct.

Paragraph 5. **"The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment."**

LESSON 4.—ARTICLE I, SECTION 3.

ex-pi-ra'tion
res-ig-na'tion
pro tem'po-re
im-me'di-ate-ly

va'cat-ed
ex'er-cise
tem'po-ra-ry
con'se-quence

vote
re-cess'
ab'sence
as-sem'bled

Section 3 tells about THE SENATE.

The Senate is also made up of the representatives of the people. These representatives are called "Senators." Each State has two (2) Senators. Senators were once elected by the State legislatures or State law-making bodies, but now they are elected by the voters direct. [The change was made by Amendment 17.] Each Senator holds office for six (6) years. Each Senator has one vote.

"Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislatures thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote."

In lieu of the first paragraph of Section 3 of Article 1, of the original CONSTITUTION of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph 2 of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies, the following amendment to the CONSTITUTION (ratified in 1913) is valid to all intents and purposes as part of the CONSTITUTION.

Amendment XVII. Paragraph 1. **"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for**

six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures."

One third of the Senators are elected every two (2) years. If a vacancy happens, the governor of the State calls a special election or appoints a new Senator.

Paragraph 2 of Section 3. "Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies."

The above amended in 1913 to read as follows:

Amendment XVII, Paragraph 2. "When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct."

Each Senator must be: A citizen of the United States and 30 years old or over, and living in the State where he is elected. A naturalized citizen may be chosen a Senator after 9 years of citizenship.

Paragraph 3 of Section 3. **“No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.”**

The Vice President of the United States is the presiding officer of the Senate. He votes only when there is a tie in the vote of the Senators.

Paragraph 4 of Section 3. **“The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.”**

The Senators elect their other officers. They also elect a Senator to act as President of the Senate when the Vice President is not present, or when the Vice President is made President.

Paragraph 5 of Section 3. **“The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.”**

**LESSON 5.—ARTICLE I, SECTION 3 CONTINUED, AND
SECTION 4.**

in-dict'ment	man'ner	oath
reg-u-la'tion	pur'pose	cases
pun'ish-ment	re-mov'al	ex-cept'
af-fir-ma'tion	judg'ment	li'a-ble
con-cur'rence	con-vict'ed	sub'ject
dis-qual-i-fi-ca'tions	pre-scribed'	pre-side'

THE SENATE—Continued.

The Senate acts as a jury when a Government officer is accused, or as it is called "impeached," by the House of Representatives. If the President of the United States is impeached, the Chief Justice of the United States becomes for that purpose the presiding officer in the Senate instead of the Vice President. It takes two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the Senators present to vote a man guilty.

Paragraph 6 of Section 3. **"The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; And no Person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present."**

If an officer of the United States is impeached and found guilty by the Senate, he is put out of office and can never again hold an office under the United States. If convicted, he may also be tried and punished by law later.

Paragraph 7 of Section 3. **“Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold or enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.”**

Section 4 is about the election of SENATORS and REPRESENTATIVES.

The law-making body or legislature of each State sets the time, place, and way the Senators and Representatives are elected by the direct vote of the people. Congress may at any time change the manner of election by law.

“Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Place of Choosing Senators.”

Congress must meet at least once a year. The regular meeting is on the first Monday in December. (The President of the United States may call special meetings.)

Paragraph 2. **“The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different day.”**

LESSON 6.—ARTICLE I, SECTIONS 5 AND 6.

quo'rum	sit'ting	yeas
cre-at'ed	com-pel'	nays
se'cre-cy	trea'son	civ'il
priv'i-lege	ses'sion	peace
con'sti-tute	re-ceive'	judge
ex-cept'ing	pub'lish	ex-pel'
ap-point'ed	jour'nal	de-bate'
ma-jor'i-ty	re-quire'	breach
de-ter'mine	ques'tion	de-sire'
at-tend'ance	in'creased	fel'o-ny
pro-ceed'ings	de'creased	ab'sent
dis-or'der-ly	treas'ur-y	re-returns'
e-mol'u-ments	be-hav'ior	pro-vide'
con-tin'u-ance	pen'al-ties	ad-journ'
com-pen-sa'tion	as-cer-tain'	

Section 5 concerns rules for CONGRESS.

Each House of Congress passes on the election of its members and on the fitness of those elected to serve. No business can be done in either house unless there is a majority present, that is, one more than half the members present. When there is less than a majority, those members present may adjourn or compel the other members to come.

“Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.”

The Senate and the House of Representatives each makes its own rules of business. They may punish their members when they do not obey the rules. They may put out a member if two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the members vote against him.

Paragraph 2. “Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.”

Each House keeps a record of all of its own business. These records are published for the people, except parts that must be kept secret. (The executive sessions of the Senate are secret. War news may sometimes be kept secret.) If one-fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$) of the members present desire it, the way each member votes is written in the record.

Paragraph 3. “Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.”

The Senate can not adjourn for more than three (3) days unless the House of Representatives consents, nor can the House of Representatives adjourn for more than three (3) days unless the Senate consents. Both houses must always meet at the same place.

Paragraph 4. "Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting."

Section 6 provides for salary for SENATORS and REPRESENTATIVES.

Senators and Representatives get a salary fixed by law and paid by our Government. They may not be arrested while at the meetings of Congress, or while they are going to or returning from the meetings, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace. They may not be questioned on the outside for any speech they make in either house.

"Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place."

Senators and Representatives, while they are in office, may not hold any Government position which they themselves establish or for which they themselves increase the pay. No person may hold a United States Government position and be a Senator or Representative at the same time.

Paragraph 2. **“No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.”**

LESSON 7.—ARTICLE I, SECTION 7.

res-o-lu'tion
re-con-sid'er
lim-i-ta'tions
dis-ap-proved'
con-cur'ence
a-mend'ments
ad-journ'ment
re-con-sid-er-a'tions

ap-prove'
re-passed'
rev'e-nue
pre-sent'ed
Pres'i-dent
ob-jec'tions
o-rig'i-nate
nec'es-sa-ry

rules
or'der
ef-fect'
con-cur'
rais'ing
pro-pose'
pre-vent'
pro-ceed'

66TH CONGRESS,
1ST SESSION. **H. R. 1235.**

66TH CONGRESS,
1ST SESSION. **S. 2094.**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Date _____.

Mr. _____ Introduced the following bill;
which was referred to the Committee on
_____ and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

(Purpose of bill.)

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House*
2 *of Representatives of the United States*
3 *of America in Congress assembled,*

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Date _____.

Mr. _____ Introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the
Committee on _____.

A BILL

(Purpose of bill.)

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House*
2 *of Representatives of the United States*
3 *of America in Congress assembled,*

[A bill is a written statement or proposal offered to be made into a law.]

Section 7 tells how the LAWS are made.

All bills for raising money for the expenses of the United States must start in the House of Representatives. The Senate may suggest changes or agree to amendments in the same way as on other bills.

“Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.”

A bill is first offered in one house. When it has been passed by a majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives it goes to the President of the United States. The bill becomes a law if the President signs it within ten days. If he does not sign a bill in ten days, not counting Sundays, it becomes a law, just as though he had signed it. If both houses have closed, and the President has not signed the bill, it does NOT become a law. If he opposes a bill he sends it back to the house in which it started telling why he will not sign it. Both houses may vote again on the bill. If two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of both houses vote for the bill, it becomes a law, without being signed by the President. A record is kept showing how each member voted in such cases.

Paragraph 2. **“Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of**

each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law."

No order, resolution, or vote (except adjournment) passed by both the Senate and House of Representatives is good unless the President signs it; or when he will not sign it, two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of both houses must pass it before it is good or goes into effect.

Paragraph 3. **"Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill."**

LESSON 8.—ARTICLE I, SECTION 8.

cur'rent
ex-cis'es
com'mon
un'i-form

pow'er
im'posts
de-fense'

debts
tax'es
du'ties

Section 8 describes the only kind of laws CONGRESS MAY make.

The laws that Congress makes are for the whole United States and are the same for every State.

CONGRESS HAS THE POWER—

To collect taxes (money paid by persons and property for the support of the Government) ;

Duties (money paid on goods brought into this country) ; and

Imposts and excises (money paid on certain goods made in this country).

This money is used to help the Government provide for the protection and well-being of its citizens. The United States tax rates are the same in every State.

“Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.”

Paragraph 2. **“To borrow money on the credit of the United States.”**

To make laws about trading with foreign countries and between the States.

Paragraph 3. “To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.”

To make laws governing naturalization and also laws for settling the affairs of those having business failure.

Paragraph 4. “To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States.”

To make money and fix its value; and also fix the exchange value of foreign money.

To fix the standards of weights and measures.

Paragraph 5. “To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures.”

To punish people who make false money.

Paragraph 6. “To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States.”

To build post offices and see that our mail is delivered.

Paragraph 7. “To establish Post Offices and post Roads.”

To protect the rights of people who make new things. This is done by giving them patents and copyrights.

Paragraph 8. **“To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for Limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries.**

To make United States courts of lower rank than the Supreme Court of the United States, which is the highest court.

Paragraph 9. **“To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.”**

LESSON 9.—ARTICLE I, SECTION 8 CONTINUED.

MORE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

CONGRESS alone has these powers:

It may make laws to punish people who do wrongs on the ocean or against other nations.

Paragraph 10. **“To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high seas and Offenses against the Law of Nations.”**

It shall say when the United States shall enter war. It may give private citizens the right to capture enemy's ships and goods.

Paragraph 11. **“To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water.”**

It raises armies for the defense of the country, but can not provide money to support them for a longer time than two years. It generally provides the money for only a year at a time.

Paragraph 12. **“To raise and support Armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer Term than two Years.”**

It provides a Navy.

Paragraph 13. **“To provide and maintain a Navy;”**

It makes rules for the government of the Army and Navy.

Paragraph 14. “To make rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and Naval Forces;”

It can call the militia (citizen soldiers) to enforce the laws, put down uprisings and keep out enemies.

Paragraph 15. “To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;”

To see that each State has a Militia. To use the Militia when called into the service of the United States.

Paragraph 16. “To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.”

It makes the laws to govern the District of Columbia, where the seat of the government is, and the laws for other places that the United States may own or buy and use for forts, docks and other United States purposes, such as parks and buildings.

Paragraph 17. “To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dock-yards, and other needful Buildings;—And ”

It makes laws needed to enforce all the laws that the CONSTITUTION gives Congress the right to make.

Paragraph 18. “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

LESSON 10.—ARTICLE I, SECTION 9.

ap-portion'ment

in'comes

source

Section 9 describes the kind of laws CONGRESS may NOT make.

Congress had NO power to stop the bringing of slaves to America before 1808.

“Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.”

Congress has no power to keep a person in jail waiting for his trial, unless some reason is shown for holding him. This may be done, though, when the country is in revolution or in very great danger.

Paragraph 2. “The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the Public Safety may require it.”

It can not punish a citizen without a court trial, or make a law which punishes a man for things he did before that law was passed.

Paragraph 3. “No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.”

It could not collect any taxes straight from the people that were not made according to the number of people in each State as reported in the census.

Paragraph 4. "No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken."

In 1894, Congress passed a law fixing a direct tax on the money people of each State earned, and not according to the number of people in each State. The Supreme Court said that such a law was against the CONSTITUTION. In 1913, the XVI Amendment was added to the CONSTITUTION, giving Congress the power to collect taxes on the incomes of people and corporations even though this tax is not laid according to the number of people in each State.

Amendment XVI. "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Congress can not tax goods sent out of any State.

Paragraph 5. "No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State."

It can not give special rights to the seaports of one State which it does not give to other ports. It can not make laws to make charges on goods going from one State to another State.

Paragraph 6. **“No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.”**

All money collected by officers of the United States Government must be paid into the United States Treasury. It shall not be used or spent for any *purpose* until after Congress by law *authorizes* its use. It can then be spent only for the thing for which Congress *directs* it to be used. Accounts of all moneys received and *expended* must be printed and made known to the public.

Paragraph 7. **“No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.”**

The United States can not give any title of nobility, such as duke, count, or marquis, by act of Congress, the President, or in any other way. No United States officer may accept any present, salary, office, title of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign country without the consent of Congress.

Paragraph 8. **“No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.”**

**LESSON 11.—ARTICLE I CONTINUED, AMENDMENTS
1, 2, 3, AND 4.**

se-cur'i-ty	war'rants	own'er
a-bridg'ing	in-fringed'	se-cure'
peace'a-ble	quar'tered	ef-fects'
reg'u-lat-ed	griev'ance	sei'zures
ex'er-cis-ing	vi'o-lat-ed	pe-ti'tion
un-rea'son-a-ble	as-sem'ble	ex'er-cise

Later it was found through further thought and experience to be wise to place other limits upon the powers of Congress. The Congress therefore proposed that the people make Amendments to the CONSTITUTION so that certain laws should never be made. These Amendments are here given so that all of the limits upon Congress may fall together.

OTHER LAWS CONGRESS MAY NOT PASS.

The First Four Amendments to the CONSTITUTION were ratified in 1791, and tell of other laws Congress may NOT pass.

Amendment I is about religion and free speech. * Congress may pass no laws concerning the religion of the people. Congress may pass no laws limiting the freedom of speech or press. People always have the right to meet peaceably together and no laws can be made to prevent this. They also have the right to ask the Government in a peaceful, orderly way for things they need, and changes that they want in the form of government.

Amendment I. “ Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for redress of grievances.”

Amendment 2 is about keeping firearms and weapons.

Congress can not pass laws that will prevent any State from exercising its right to keep a militia for its protection, and the protection of its people.

Amendment II. “ A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.”

(This Amendment does not give anyone the right to carry firearms.)

Amendment 3 is about soldiers.

Congress can not pass a law to give the Government the right to force citizens to keep soldiers in their homes in time of peace. In time of war, Congress provides for the keep of soldiers.

Amendment III. “ No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.”

Amendment 4 is about search and seizure.

No person, his property, house, or papers may be searched or taken by an officer of the Government, without an order from a court, which is called a "warrant." (If a man is caught in an unlawful act or is running away from the scene of a crime, he may be taken without a warrant.)

Amendment IV. "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

LESSON 12.—ARTICLE I, SECTION 10.

THE STATES OF THE UNION.

im'mi-nent	prod'uce	e-mit'
im-pair'ing	ton'nage	cred'it
in-spec'tion	com-pact'	trea'ty
ex post fac'to	re-pris'al	let'ters
a-gree'ment	in-vad'ed	marque
ab'so-lute-ly	re-vi'sion	en-gage'
ob-li-ga'tion	con'tracts	con-trol'
con-fed-er-a'tion	at-tain'der	

States may NOT make any constitutions or laws that interfere with the powers and laws of Congress.

Section 10 enumerates things that States may NOT do.

STATES MAY NOT—

Make treaties,

Give private citizens the right to take enemy ships and goods,

Make money,

Use the credit of the United States,

Punish a person without a trial in a court,

Punish a person for deeds he does before laws were passed making such deeds unlawful,

Make laws allowing people to break contracts,

Give titles of nobility.

“Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of

Credit; make anything but gold and silver Coin a tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility."

UNLESS CONGRESS GIVES ITS CONSENT STATES MAY
NOT—

Collect taxes or duties on imports and exports.

Paragraph 2. **"No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress;**

UNLESS CONGRESS GIVES ITS CONSENT STATES MAY
NOT—

Lay any duty on ships and goods coming within their borders;

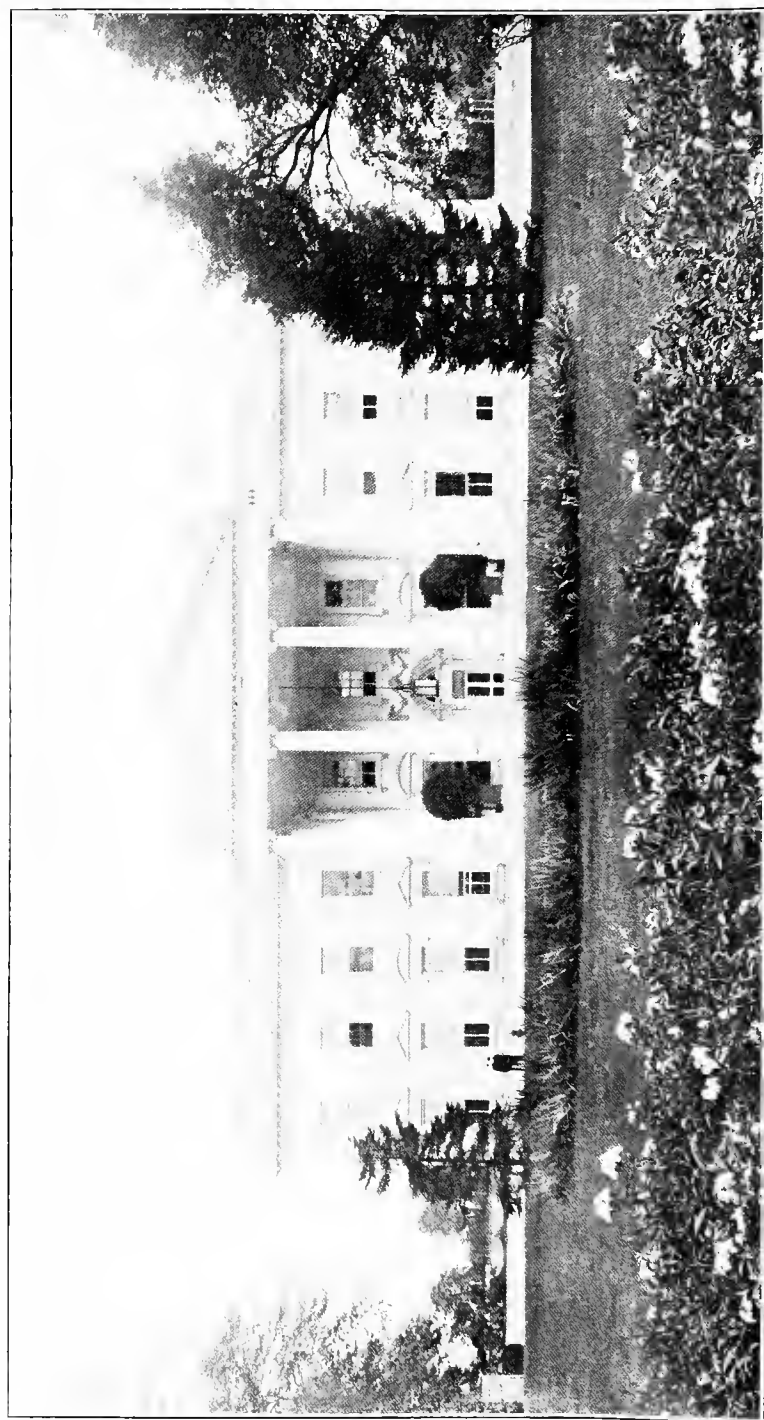
Keep troops other than their Militia, or ships of war, in time of peace;

Make secret agreements with each other or with foreign countries;

Make war, unless they are first attacked or in very great danger.

Paragraph 3. **"No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into**

any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.”



Courtesy of the Commission of Fine Arts

THE WHITE HOUSE

This is the President's house in Washington. George Washington was the one who selected the place in 1792. He died just a little while after it was completed. John Adams was the first president to live in it, in 1800. In 1814, the British burned the house, and only the walls were left standing. The house was rebuilt and the stone was painted white to cover the stains from the fire. Thus the building has the name "White House." It is the home of the President and his family. The President's office is in this building also. The Flag is never raised over the White House when the President is away.

LESSON 13.—ARTICLE II, SECTION 1.

Article II. The Executive, or Law-Enforcing Branch of the Government.

pres'ence	re-main'	choice
ap-point'ed	cer'ti-fy	sealed
cer-tif'i-cates	di-rect'ed	bal'lot
Vice Pres'i-dent	Sen'a-tors	trans-mit'

Section 1 is about the office of the PRESIDENT.

The President is the chief executive or head of the United States. He holds office for four years. The Vice President is elected at the same time and for the same number of years.

“Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in A President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows:”

The President of the United States is elected by the people through electors. Each State has as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives. No Senator or Representative, nor any other person in the employ of the Government, may be an elector while he is in office.

Paragraph 2. **“Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State**

may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector."

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.

The first way in which the electors chose a President and Vice President was changed in 1804 by Amendment XII. Since that time the following has been the method:

The people in each State elect their electors. When the electors of each State meet in the capital of their State and vote separately for President and Vice President, they send their vote to the President of the Senate. He opens and counts these votes before the Senate and House of Representatives, assembled together. The one who receives the majority of the votes is declared President. If no one receives a majority, or there is a tie, the House of Representatives elects a President from the three highest. If the House of Representatives does not elect a President by March 4 after the election, the Vice President becomes President.

The Vice President is elected by the same electors. If no person receives a majority, the Senate elects a Vice President.

The Vice President must be fitted to take the office of President.

THE OLD WAY.

Paragraph 3. **"The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two per-**

sons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote: A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members, from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Vice-President."

THE PRESENT WAY (RATIFIED IN 1804).

Amendment XII. “The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representations from each State having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice

shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."



Courtesy of the Commission of Fine Arts

“ This stately memorial of the first President is an imposing obelisk of white marble and granite, over five hundred feet high and fifty-five feet square at the base, standing near the Potomac River, not far from the White House, in the city of Washington. The walls are fifteen feet thick, thus leaving a great hollow within, through which an elevator takes passengers to the top. The corner-stone was laid in 1848 but the great work was not completed until 1885. The venerable Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who delivered the oration at the laying of the corner-stone, performed the same part of the program at the dedication of the monument in 1885. We quote a few sentences from Winthrop’s oration in 1848: ‘ Lay the corner-stone of a monument which shall adequately bespeak the gratitude of the whole American people to the illustrious Father of his Country. Build it to the skies; you can not outreach the loftiness of his principles. Found it upon the massive and eternal rock; you can not make it more enduring than his fame. Construct it of the peerless Parian marble; you can not make it purer than his life. Exhaust upon it the rules and principles of ancient and modern art; you can not make it more proportionate than his character.’ ”

LESSON 14.—ARTICLE II, SECTION 1—CONTINUED.

a-dop'tion	de-volve'	swear
dis-charge'	pre-serve'	stat'ed
through-out'	nat'u-ral	af-firm'
ex-e-cu'tion	a-bil'i-ty	pro-tect'
in-a-bil'i-ty	el'i-gi-ble	pe'ri-od
di-min'ished	sol'emn-ly	res'i-dent
dis-a-bil'i-ty	faith'ful-ly	

MORE ABOUT THE PRESIDENT.

Congress sets the day for the election of the electors. Congress also sets the day for the electors to meet and vote. These days are the same all over the United States.

Paragraph 4. **“The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.”**

Any citizen of the United States may be elected President: If he was born in the United States; if he is thirty-five (35) years old or over; and if he has been living in this country for fourteen (14) years.

Paragraph 5. **“No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.”**

If the President dies, resigns, is put out of office, or becomes permanently unable to work, the Vice President takes his place. If anything happens to the Vice President, Congress has fixed by law that the Cabinet members, in order, shall serve as President.

Paragraph 6. "In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

The President is paid a fixed salary by our Government. The President is not permitted to take any pay from any other State or Nation, and his salary from the Government can not be increased or made smaller during the period for which he has been elected.

Paragraph 7. "The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them."

Before the President goes into Office he takes an oath that he will faithfully carry on the business of the United States, and do all that he can to keep, protect, and defend the CONSTITUTION of the United States.

Paragraph 8. **“ Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—‘ I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.’ ”**

LESSON 15.—ARTICLE II, SECTION 2.

of-fens'es	con'suls	chief
re-prieves'	mi-li'tia	ex-pire'
nom'i-nate	par'dons	ad-vice'
com-mand'er	in-fe'ri-or	ac'tu-al
com-mis'sions	prin'ci-pal	o-pin'ion
am-bas'sa-dor	min'is-ters	grant'ing
ap-point'ments		

Section 2 defines the powers of the PRESIDENT (things he has a right to do).

The President is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the Militia of the States when they are called into the service of the United States.

The President has ten men to help him, called "Secretaries." These men are President's helpers, and they make reports to the President whenever he asks for them.

The executive branch of the United States Government is divided into ten departments. Each department has a Secretary as a manager. These secretaries are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. When they sit together with the President, they are called his Cabinet. The

following is the list of executive departments and their heads:

Department of State	Secretary of <i>State</i>
Department of the Treasury	Secretary of the <i>Treasury</i>
Department of War	Secretary of <i>War</i>
Department of Justice	Attorney General
Post Office Department	Postmaster General
Department of the Navy	Secretary of <i>Navy</i>
Department of the Interior	Secretary of the <i>Interior</i>
Department of Agriculture	Secretary of <i>Agriculture</i>
Department of Commerce	Secretary of <i>Commerce</i>
Department of Labor	Secretary of <i>Labor</i>

The President can delay punishment or free a person who has done a wrong against the United States, except when that person has been impeached.

“Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to Grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.”

The President with the advice and consent of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the Senate, may make treaties or agreements with foreign countries. The President also appoints, with the consent of the Senate—

(1) American representatives, ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls to foreign countries,

(2) Judges to the United States Supreme Court, the highest court in the United States,

(3) Other United States officers that Congress has not already provided for.

The President also chooses some officers without the consent of the Senate. In these cases Congress has not desired the President to obtain the consent of the Senate.

Paragraph 2. **“He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.**

If an office is left empty while the Senate is not meeting, the President may choose an officer to serve until the Senate meets.

Paragraph 3. **“The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.”**

LESSON 16.—ARTICLE II, SECTION 3.

in-for-ma'tion
dis-a-gree'ment
mis-de-mean'ors
con-sid-er-a'tion
ex-traor'di-na-ry

oc-ca'sions
con-vic'tion
ex-pe'di-ent
rec-om-mend'

con-vene'
brib'er-y
re-moved'
meas'ures

Section 3 defines the duties of the PRESIDENT (things he MUST do).

The President must make a report to Congress each year telling how the Government business stands, and ask Congress to pass certain laws that are needed for the good of the country. This is called "The President's message to Congress."

The President may call Congress for special meetings.

If the Senate and House of Representatives can not agree when to close, the President may set a date.

Ambassadors and representatives from other countries present themselves to the President.

At all times the President must see that the laws are enforced. He is the one who gives authority to the officers of the United States to enforce the laws.

"Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of

Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States."

The President, Vice President, and all citizen officials of the United States will be put out of office if they are impeached and found guilty of working against the United States (treason), taking money or gifts for special favors in office (bribery) or committing other bad acts or crimes.

"Section 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors."

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

George Washington	1789-1797
John Adams	1797-1801
Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809
James Madison	1809-1817
James Monroe	1817-1825
John Quincy Adams	1825-1829
Andrew Jackson	1829-1837
Martin Van Buren	1837-1841
William H. Harrison	1841-1841
John Tyler	1841-1845
James K. Polk	1845-1849
Zachary Taylor	1849-1850
Millard Fillmore	1850-1853
Franklin Pierce	1853-1857
James Buchanan	1857-1861
Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865
Andrew Johnson	1865-1869
Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877
Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881
James A. Garfield	1881-1881
Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885
Grover Cleveland	1885-1889
Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893
Grover Cleveland	1893-1897
William McKinley	1897-1901
Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909
William H. Taft	1909-1913
Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921
Warren G. Harding	1921-

LESSON 17.—ARTICLE III, SECTIONS 1 AND 2.

com-menced'	claim'ing	ju'ry
com-mit'ted	di-min'ish	grants
ex-cep'tions	af-fect'ing	ex-tend'
ad'mi-ral-ty	mar'i-time	eq'ui-ty
pros'e-cut-ed	o-rig'i-nal	trea'ties
ju-ris-dic'tion	ap-pel'late	ju-di'cial
con'tro-ver-sies	men'tioned	

Article III. The Judicial or Law-Explaining Branch.

Section 1 is about the SUPREME COURT of the United States.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States. It is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, nine in all. It has the power to construe all laws and test them by the CONSTITUTION. If any law is passed that is against the CONSTITUTION the Supreme Court can declare the law to be UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and thus it does not go into effect. Lower courts have been set up by Congress.

United States Judges are not elected but are chosen by the President, with the consent of the Senate. They hold their position for life, or during good behavior. They are paid by the United States Government. Their salary can not be cut while they are in office.

“Section 1. The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges,

both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office."

Section 2 defines the KINDS of CASES the United States courts may DECIDE and EXPLAIN.

The United States Supreme Court has the right to try, decide, and explain all cases or questions of law and justice that come under this CONSTITUTION, and the laws of the United States that are made by Congress. The Supreme Court also handles all—

Disputes about treaties we have made with foreign countries.

Troubles with our ambassadors and ministers to foreign lands.

Troubles on the oceans.

Disagreements between the United States and any one State or person.

Troubles between two or more States.

Troubles between a State and citizens of another State.

Troubles between citizens of different States.

Troubles between citizens of the same State who claim lands in other States.

Troubles between a State or its citizens and a foreign country and citizens of that country.

"Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other

public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizen of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.”

This article was changed in part in 1798 by Amendment XI, which provided that no citizen of one State can bring suit against another State in a United States court. This applies also to citizens of foreign countries.

Amendment XI. “The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced, or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.”

The United States Supreme Court takes care of all cases of ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; and all cases where a State is concerned. All other cases are tried in lower courts. If the trial in the lower court does not satisfy both parties, the case may go to the Supreme Court on appeal.

Paragraph 2 of Section 2. “In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Con-

suls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.”

The trial of all crimes must be by jury. Impeachment, however, is always tried in the Senate.

All trials must be held in the State where the crime was done. If a crime was committed in no State, Congress fixes the place for the trial.

Paragraph 3 of Section 2. “The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.”

**LESSON 18.—ARTICLE III CONTINUED; AMENDMENTS
5, 6, 7, 8; AND SECTION 3.**

ac-cord'ing	lev'y-ing	bail
for'fei-ture	in-formed'	suits
con-fes'sion	in-flict'ed	blood
cor-rup'tion	crim'i-nal	cru'el
con-front'ed	pre-served'	o'vert
tes'ti-mo-ny	jeop'ar-dy	na'val
as-cer-tained'	ad-her'ing	de-clare'
pre'vi-ous-ly	ex-ces'sive	of-fense'
ac-cu-sa'tion	im-par'tial	wit'ness
com-pul'so-ry	com-pelled'	de-prive'
re-ex-am'ined	at-tain'der	ac-cused'
pre-sent'ment	wit'ness-es	cap'i-tal
con'tro-ver-sy	in'fa-mous	im-posed'
pros-e-cu'tions	con-vict'ed	re-quired'

MORE ABOUT TRIALS.

A jury is a body of citizens, generally twelve (12), chosen to hear the trial. They all must agree before the person who is being tried can be convicted.

Several amendments have been added to the CONSTITUTION about trials and crimes. They provide as follows:

Explaining Amendment V (ratified in 1791):

No person may be held in jail to answer for a capital crime unless a grand jury has so decided. This does not apply to cases in the Army or Navy.

No person may be tried twice for the same crime.

No person may be compelled to be a witness against himself in any criminal case.

Life, liberty, or property may not be taken from anybody without a trial.

Private property may not be taken except for public use, and then it must be justly paid for.

Amendment V. "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury; except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

Amendment VI (ratified in 1791) tells about the
METHOD OF TRIAL.

Every person who has been arrested for a criminal offense has a right to a speedy and public trial. This trial must be before a jury of citizens of the State and district where the crime was done. The person who is on trial has a right to know why he is held, has a right to meet the people face to face who are against him, has a right to compel his witnesses to come to court for his own defense, and has a right to have a lawyer to help him.

Amendment VI. "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and

district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence."

Amendment VII (ratified in 1791) provides that the RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY shall not be denied where the value in dispute is more than \$20.

Amendment VII. "In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law."

Amendment VIII (ratified in 1791) protects the RIGHTS OF PRISONERS, in that courts shall not ask for exceedingly large amounts of money or property for freeing a person from jail while he is waiting for trial. Unreasonably large fines are not lawful. Cruel punishment or torture shall not be used on prisoners.

Amendment VIII. "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted."

Article III continued, Section 3.—Treason.

Any person who makes war on the United States, or gives help, comfort, or important information to an enemy of the United States is a traitor and can be tried and punished for TREASON. The person charged must tell on himself in open court or two people must, in court, prove the act before he can be convicted.

“Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open court.”

Congress fixes the punishment for treason. This punishment does not affect anybody but the man who is a traitor.

Paragraph 2. **“The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.”**

LESSON 19.—ARTICLE IV, SECTIONS 1 AND 2.

priv'i-leg-es
leg-is-la'tion
im-mu'ni-ties
ap-pro'pri-ate
in-vol'un-ta-ry

rec'ords
de-mand'
pre-scribe'
es-cap'ing
ser'vi-tude

flee
faith
cred'it
en-force'

LAWS ABOUT THE STATES.

Section 1 defines duties of the States to each other. The public acts, records, and court findings of one State are held good in all other States. Congress has made laws stating how these acts and records must be proved.

“Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.”

Section 2 defines rights of citizens in the States. A citizen of one State when in another State has the same rights as citizens of that State.

“Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.”

If a person in one State runs away from trial to another State, he will be returned for trial if the Governor asks for his return.

Paragraph 2. **“A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall**

flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the Crime."

Any slave that ran away to a free State had to be returned.

Paragraph 3. **"No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."**

After the Civil War, there were no more slaves. Amendment XIII changed all laws about slaves. This was added in 1865.

Amendment XIII provides that no person can be held as a slave or forced to work against his will unless as punishment for some crime. Congress has the right to enforce this law.

Amendment XIII. "Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their Jurisdiction.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

LESSON 20.—ARTICLE IV, SECTIONS 3 AND 4.

prej'u-dice
ter'ri-tory
guar-an-tee'
re-spect'ing
del'e-gat-ed
par-tic'u-lar
pro-hib'it-ed
re-pub'lic-an
ap-pli-ca'tion

vi'o-lence
con-vened'
in-va'sion
con-strued'
prop'er-ty
ad-mit'ted
con-cerned'
dis-par'age

de-ny'
dis-pose'
con-sent'
need'ful
e-rect'ed
re-served'
re-tained'
junc'tion

Section 3 is devoted to more about the States.
New States are added by Congress.

“Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.”

Congress takes care of all the other lands that the United States owns.

Paragraph 2. “The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.”

Section 4 shows things the United States does for each State.

The United States makes sure that each State has a government run by the people through their representatives.

The United States protects each State from enemies.

The United States will help any State in case of revolution or trouble within the State, if the legislature or governor calls for the help.

“Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened) against domestic Violence.”

Amendments IX and X (ratified in 1791) tell of more rights. They provide as follows:

In Amendment IX certain rights of the people have been written into the CONSTITUTION. All rights that are not named are still held by the people and exercised by them through their State governments.

Amendment IX. “The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.”

Amendment X declares that all rights of the States and of the people that are not given to the United States, and which are not taken away from the States by the CONSTITUTION, are still left with the States and the people.

Amendment X. “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

See Lesson 12 for rights that have been taken away from the States.

LESSON 21.—ARTICLES V, VI, AND VII.

pur-su'ance	in-tents'	test
con-tract'ed	suf'frage	deem
rat-i-fi-ca'tion	con'tra-ry	val'id
en-gage'ments	pro-vid'ed	pri'or
not-with-stand'ing	re-li'gious	en'tered

Article V. How the Constitution May Be Changed.

There are two ways to change the CONSTITUTION.

The CONSTITUTION may be changed when two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the House of Representatives and the Senate want such a change, and the change is approved or ratified by three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of all the States.

The States may have the CONSTITUTION changed by two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the States applying by their legislatures to Congress to call a convention in each State for proposing changes. These changes proposed shall become a part of the CONSTITUTION when they are approved by conventions in three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the States.

No amendment can be added giving any State only one (1) Senator.

“Article V. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall

be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

Article VI.

When the United States became a Nation under the CONSTITUTION it paid all debts and carried out all agreements made under the Confederation.

"Article VI. All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation."

The CONSTITUTION, the laws of the United States, and all treaties made in the proper way, in the name of the United States are the "SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND." The judges in every State must make their decisions according to these laws.

Paragraph 2. "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States,

shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

All public officers, including Senators, Representatives, and judges take an oath that they will support the CONSTITUTION. Religion has nothing to do with a person's holding office.

Paragraph 3. "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

Article VII.—The Signing of the Constitution.

On September 17, 1787, this CONSTITUTION as agreed upon was signed by all except three of the members present. When nine (9) of the first thirteen (13) States agreed to it, the CONSTITUTION became the Supreme Law of the United States.

"Article VII. The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

"Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven

hundred and Eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

Go. WASHINGTON
Presidt and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON
NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM
RUFUS KING

Connecticut.

WM SAML JOHNSON
ROGER SHERMAN

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

New Jersey.

WIL: LIVINGSTON
DAVID BREARLEY
WM. PATTERSON
JONA: DAYTON

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN
ROBT. MORRIS
THOS. FITZSIMONS
JAMES WILSON
THOMAS MIFFLIN
GEO. CLYMER
JARED INGERSOLL
GOUV MORRIS

Delaware.

GEO: READ
JOHN DICKINSON
JACO: BROOM
GUNNING BEDFORD jun
RICHARD BASSETT

Maryland.

JAMES McHENRY
DANL CARROLL
DAN: OF ST THOS JENIFER

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR—
JAMES MADISON JR.

North Carolina.

WM BLOUNT
HU WILLIAMSON
RICHD DOBBS SPAIGHT

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE
CHARLES PINCKNEY
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW
ABR BALDWIN

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary."



Courtesy of the Pan American Union

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

LESSON 22.

Article V of the CONSTITUTION tells how the CONSTITUTION may be changed. (See Lesson 21.) Since 1789 there have been nineteen amendments added. How many more there will be, nobody knows. We do know, that if we, the people, want a change, we can have it in the proper way.

The first ten (10) amendments were added in 1791. They are sometimes called the "American Bill of Rights." Great Britain had treated the thirteen colonies very harshly and unfairly. The people who made the CONSTITUTION made sure that no centralized United States Government would ever be able to do as Great Britain had done. So, to-day, we can have any religion we want, freedom of speech and press, a right to meet together peaceably, and many other rights—all stated in the CONSTITUTION. (The first four amendments are shown in Lesson 11. Amendments 5, 6, 7, and 8, see Lesson 18. Amendments 9 and 10, Lesson 20.)

Amendment XI was added in 1798. This was passed to change part of Article III of the CONSTITUTION. No State can be sued by a citizen of another State. People who have claims against a State or the United States go to the "Court of Claims" for settlement. (See Lesson 17.)

In 1804, Amendment XII changed the way of electing a President. To-day there are some people who think there should be another change. This time, to do away with the electors, and let the people choose a President by direct vote. (See Lesson 13.)

Amendments XIII, XIV, and XV came as a result of the Civil War. Abraham Lincoln was President at the time of the war.

The Civil War lasted four years, 1861–1865, between the Northern States and the Southern States. The Southern States believed that the rights of the States were greater than the rights of the United States. They wanted to leave the Union, and make a new nation, calling it the “Confederacy.” They also wanted to keep their slaves. But the North won the war. The Union of States was saved. The slaves were made free.

LESSON 23.—AMENDMENTS XIII, XIV, AND XV.

nat'u-ral-ized
par-tic-i-pa'tion

re-bel'lion
pro-tec'tion

e'qual
re-duced'

Amendment XIII, added in 1865, put an end to slavery in the United States. (See Lesson 19.)

Amendment XIV was added in 1868.

Section 1 tells who is a citizen.

Every person born or naturalized in the United States is a citizen of the United States and of the State wherein he lives. All former slaves were thus made citizens.

No State can take away the rights of a citizen which the CONSTITUTION gives. Every person is equal before the law, and must have the same protection.

Amendment XIV. "Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Section 2 relates to new fixing of representation.

Each State now has Representatives in proportion to its full population.

“ Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.”

Section 3 is about rebels and traitors in office.

Any officer of the United States who gives aid and comfort to the enemy of the United States or aids in rebellion against the United States can never again hold an office of the United States. A two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote of both Houses of Congress can set aside this section in special cases.

“ Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who,

having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

Section 4 is about debts against the Government.

All money that is needed to put down an insurrection or rebellion is provided for by Congress. No money will be paid for debts made by those who cause rebellion.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

Section 5 gives Congress the right to make laws to enforce this Amendment.

"Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

Amendment XV provides that the right to vote shall not be abridged.

Note: The CONSTITUTION does not give any one a right to vote. This the States settle. After the Civil War, the Southern States did not want to give the negroes a right to vote. So Amendment XV was added, 1870.

No State can keep a man from voting on account of his race, color, or his former slavery.

Amendment XV. "Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Congress has the right to make laws to enforce this Amendment.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

LESSON 24.

cit'i-zen-ship
pro-hi-bi'tion
liq'uor (lik-er)
man-u-fac'ture
in-tox'i-cat-ing
in-tel'li-gent-ly

bev'er-age
ex-port'ing
im-port'ing
im-por'tant
can'di-dates

en-roll'
e-vents'
rea'son
il-le'gal
qual'i-fied

AMENDMENTS XVI, XVII, XVIII, AND XIX.

Forty-three years passed between Amendments XV and XVI. Amendment XVI was passed in 1913, giving Congress the right to tax incomes, regardless of the population of any State. (See Lesson 10.)

Amendment XVII was passed the same year, 1913. This gives the voters the right to elect the Senators direct. (See Lesson 4.)

Amendment XVIII is the Prohibition Amendment. This was ratified by three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the States January 16, 1919. After January 16, 1920, the manufacture, importing, transporting, or exporting of liquors for drinking purposes are illegal, and against the CONSTITUTION.

Amendment XVIII. "Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this Article, the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

“Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.”

Amendment XIX was ratified in 1920. This prevents any State from refusing women the right to vote on account of sex if they are otherwise qualified. Before this amendment women could not vote in some States.

Amendment XIX. “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

“Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

Now that all women who are citizens of the United States have a right to vote, they should exercise this right at every election. It is very important that they should be well informed before casting their ballots. For this reason foreign-born women candidates for citizenship as well as men should enroll in public-school classes where they will be instructed in the English language, and also in the principles of this Constitution. They will then be able to keep themselves posted on current events and in a position to vote intelligently upon becoming citizens.

